IF- are distinguished from two families. In addition, it may he mentioned that the lower incisors have not a scissor-like action as in the Kangaroos.

The Phalangers may he divided into four sub-families.

The first of these, that of the PHALANGEBLNAE, contains the genera *Phal-anger* (including

Simple ; Stomach not

***ect.cun,* ecto-euneiform ; *ent.cun,* eiito-cunei-form ; *fb,* fibula ; *mes.cttn,* meso-cuueiform ; caleaneum ; c«5, cuboid**

a cardiac gland; liver very complicated by secondary furrows, with a distinct caudate lobe; the vaginal culs-de-sac often coalesced; lungs with an azygos lobe.

The second sub-family, PHASCOLAKCTINAE (with the Koala only), is thus characterised :—Tail rudimentary ; cheek-pouches present; superior incisors three, but only one premolar above and below; common integument as in the Maeropodidae. The hallux is opposable and nailless. The tail is nearly always long and prehensile. The pouch is well developed; the stomach not sacculated; a caecum is present (except in *Tarsipes).* These really the principal tinctions between the

below ; caecum long and

FIG. **68.—Bones of leg and foot of Pbalanger.** ***ast,* Astragalus ; *cede,***